

XX.—Description of a new Species of Cetonia in the Collection of the British Museum. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant Zoological Department, British Museum.

*Schizorhina Nortoni.*

*Clypeus black, elongate, emarginate; thorax shining black, with black margins; elytra shining black, sulcated, the striæ broad and clothed with short white hair, apices of elytra coarsely pilose.*

Clypeus large, black, smooth, elongate, cylindric, emarginate in front, densely punctured, with black, opaque, elevated lateral margins. Eyes lateral, pitchy. Antennæ black.

Thorax smooth, very finely punctured, densely near the margins, shining black, with black edges; anterior portion narrower than the posterior, and somewhat depressed at the sides so as to form an obtuse keel; hinder portion a little narrower than the elytra, with trisinate hind margin.

Scutellum very large, smooth, nearly triangular, black.

Elytra smooth and shining, nearly covering the abdomen, a little narrower at the apex than at the base, with four longitudinal smoothly hollowed striæ on each elytron, not reaching the base, and filled with very short white setæ, the two outer striæ meeting at the apex, and filled at their apical terminations with very long golden-yellow hairs, which extend beyond the abdomen.

Body shining black beneath; head, thorax, and sides of abdomen clothed with coarse golden-yellow hairs; sternum produced, compressed, subtriangular.

Legs black; femora compressed, those of fore and middle legs densely punctured and sparsely clothed with short yellow setæ; femur of hind leg sparsely punctured, the sides not clothed with hair; tibia of fore leg short, compressed, strongly punctured, outer edge trispinose, inner edge with a marginal line of minute yellow hairs, and terminated by a long spine; tibia of middle leg cylindrical, finely and sparsely punctured, a few yellow setæ extending half along its inner side, apex quadrispinose; posterior tibia elongate cylindrical, outer edge coarsely punctured and bluntly unispinose in the middle, the remainder smooth; inner edge clothed with long, straight, yellow hairs; apex quadrispinose: tarsi five-jointed.

Length 16 lines.

*Habitat.* Sydney.

Closely allied to *S. Philipsii*, Schreib. (Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. vi. p. 193, t. 20. fig. 4, Gory, Monog. Ceton. p. 158, pl. 27. fig. 2), from which it differs in being altogether longer and much larger, and more quadrate; the clypeus being longer, narrower,

and destitute of setæ; the thorax much more finely and sparsely punctured, more depressed at the sides in front, much more deeply trisinate behind, shiny black, and destitute of setæ; the scutellum almost imperceptibly punctured; the elytra more roof-shaped, the striæ more irregular, narrower above than below, filled with shorter and white hair, apical portion filled with long golden-yellow setæ, protruding beyond the abdomen.

The underside is not so densely clothed, and the femora are not so densely punctured and are much more destitute of hair; the tibiæ much more finely punctured, the middle leg with no median spine, and the hind leg with little beyond an excrescence.

This interesting species was presented to the National Collection by Mr. H. Norton, and is one of the most beautiful insects in the genus.

XXI.—*Investigations on new or rare Crustacea of the French Coasts.* By M. HESSE\*.

§ NOTOPTEROPHORUS.

M. HESSE has obtained individuals of all ages of the curious Crustacean described by him (Ann. Sci. Nat. 5<sup>e</sup> sér. tome i.) under the name of *Notopterophorus papilio*, and now gives an account of the life-history of the species.

The *male* is one-third of the size of the female (2 mill. in length), and has the head large and the body short and stout; and the thoracic region, which is of uniform width, does not present an enlargement for the reception of the ova at its base.

The abdominal portion, which is cylindrical, is also shorter and more robust than in the female, and the dorsal membranous expansions are but small at the base, whilst the lobes which accompany them are very long, and gradually diminish to a point. In number and position these expansions are exactly similar to those of the female. The colour is a slightly yellowish white, through which the large intestinal tube, of a yellow colour, with red and black points, may be perceived. The eye is black. The males occur in much smaller numbers than the females, in the interior of *Phallusia canina*.

In their early states the *Notopterophori* resemble *Cyclops*. The body is cylindrical, and formed of four thoracic segments (including the cephalic shield), all of which present posteriorly two triangular acuminate processes; of these the points, directed obliquely, project outwards and on the back, and they are evidently destined to become the membranous expansions of the

\* Abstract, by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. &c., from Annales des Sciences Naturelles, 5<sup>e</sup> sér. tom. iii. (1865) pp. 221-242.